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AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

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VK/rn/gmp

12-15-60

GALLAY

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

SOV/3481

Materialy po teorii prokatki, Ch. 5 (Papers on the Theory of Rolling, Pt. 5) Moscow, Metallurgizdat, 1960. 608 p. Errata slip inserted. 3,150 copies printed.

Compiler: Yakov Samuilovich Gallay, Docent; Ed.: Ig. M. Pavlov, Corresponding Member, Academy of Sciences USSR; Ed. of Publishing House: L. M. Gordon; Tech. Ed.: M. K. Attopovich.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for metallurgists, aspirants, and persons writing dissertations, for technical personnel in metallurgical plants, and may also be used by students in metallurgical higher-technical schools and tekhnikums.

COVERAGE: This is the fifth part of a six-part collection of papers covering theory and experimental investigations of rolling. The present volume is divided into three chapters and includes papers published in the Soviet Union and other countries during the period 1946-1956. Papers in the first chapter deal with the effect of friction in rolling, the second chapter is concerned with the process of metal deformation, and the third with metal spread in rolling.

Card 1/16

GALLAY, Ya.S.; MERIIN, I.M.

Effect of the amount of reduction of a steel strip on roll flattening. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; chern. met. 4 no.10:59-65 '61.
(MIRA 14:11)

1. Izhevskiy mekhanicheskiy institut.
(Rolling (Metalwork)) (Rolls (Iron mills))

GALLAY, Ya.S., dotsent; IVONIN, B.A., inzh.; PLINER, G.Ya., inzh.

Cleaning the surface of metal strip. Stal' 24 no.2:155-156 F '64.
(MIRA 17:9)

1. Severo-Zapadnyy zaochnyy politekhnicheskii institut i Leningradskiy
staleprokatnyy zavod.

ALIMARIN, I.P.; GALLAY, Z.A.; SHEINA, N.M.; RODIONOVA, T.V.

Current-voltage characteristics of N-benzoylphenylhydroxylamine
solutions. Izv.AN SSSR.Otd.khim.nauk no.3:567-569 Mr '63.

(MIRA 16:4)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M.V.Lomonosova,
(Benzohydroxamic acid) (Reduction, Electrolytic)

VINOGRADOVA, Ye.N.; GALLAY, Z.A.; FINOGENOVA, Z.M.; ALIMARIN,
I.P., prof., otv. red.; KOROBTSOVA, N.A., red.; CHISTYAKOVA,
K.S., tekhn. red.

[Methods of polarographic and amperometric analysis] Metody
poliarograficheskogo i amperometricheskogo analiza. Moskva,
Izd-vo Mosk. univ., 1963. 298 p. (MIRA 16:12)

1. Chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR (for Alimarin).
(Polarography) (Conductometric analysis)

GALLAY, Z. A.

261T19

USSR/Chemistry - Nickel

May/Jun 52

"Amperometric Titration of Nickel With Dioximes," V.M. Peshkova and Z.A. Gallay, Moscow State U

Zhur Anal Khim, Vol 7, No 3, pp 152-157

Dimethylglyoxime (I), Na-dimethylglyoxime (II), and dioximecyclohexanedione (III), can be used for the amperometric titration of Ni in the pure salts and in the presence of Fe^{3+} , Al^{3+} , Cr^{3+} and Zn^{2+} . In titrating with (I), they recommend sodium acetate as a background. Titration can be conducted at room temp without the removal of O from soln. (III) is to be

261T19

preferred to (I) and (II), since it permits the detection of Ni among large quantities of Al, Fe, Cr, and Zn^{2+} . The great stability of nickel dioximecyclohexanedione in comparison with nickel-dimethylglyoxime was confirmed amperometrically.

FD-1145

GALLAY, Z. A.
USSR/Chemistry - Analytical

Card 1/1 Pub. 129-9/23

Author : Peshkova, V. M.; Gallay, Z. A.

Title : Amperometric methods for determining titanium

Periodical : Vest. Mosk. un., Ser. fizikomat. i yest. nauk, 9, No 7, 73-81, Oct 1954

Abstract : Cupferron was found to be a satisfactory reagent for the amperometric titration of titanium (IV) in pure salts and in the presence of Al, Ni, Zn, and Cr. Redox reactions can be utilized for the amperometric titrations by increasing the stability of the titanium solution. Ferric chloride was found to be the best oxidizing agent for determining titanium in steels. Nineteen references (eleven USSR).

Institution : Chair of Analytical Chemistry

Submitted : February 18, 1954

GALLAY, Z. A.

GALLAY, Z. A. -- "Determination of Alloying Elements in Steels and Alloys Using the Method of Amperometric Titration." Moscow State University M. V. Lomonosov. Chemistry Faculty. Moscow, 1955. (Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate in Chemical Sciences)

SO: Knizhnaya Letopis', No 1, 1956, pp 102-122, 124

137-58-2-4412

Gallay, Z. A.

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 2, p 302 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Peshkova, V.M., Gallay, Z.A., Alekseyeva, N.N.

TITLE: Amperometric Determination of Molybdenum (Amperometri-
cheskoye opredeleniye molibdena)

PERIODICAL: Khimiya redkikh elementov, Nr 3, 1957, pp 119-130

ABSTRACT: A rotating Pt electrode and a GINTsVETMET polarograph were used in the amperometric titration of Mo^{6+} with a Cr^{2+} solution. The Cr^{2+} oxidized at the Pt electrode, at +0.4 v, on a background of HCl and H_2SO_4 ; this produced a diffusion current proportional to the concentration. Mo^{4+} and Mo^{5+} do not yield a diffusion current in such conditions. On a background of 4N HCl, the sensitivity threshold was 1.5 mg Mo in a 25-cc solution; on a 4N H_2SO_4 background the threshold was 0.5 mg Mo in a 25-cc solution. In the anode region Mn^{2+} , Zn^{2+} , Al^{3+} , Cr^{3+} , and Ni^{2+} did not exhibit a polarographic wave, and the Ti^{4+} was titrated with a Cr^{3+} solution; Mo^{6+} , however, was titrated first, because $E_{\text{Mo}^{6+}/\text{Mo}^{5+}} = +0.51$ volts, and $E_{\text{Ti}^{4+}/\text{Ti}^{3+}} = -0.04$ volts. Mo could be titrated in the presence of Ti^{4+} up to an Mo/

Card 1/2

137-58-2-4412

Amperometric Determination of Molybdenum

Ti ratio of 1:3; when glacial acetic acid was present, it could be titrated up to a ratio of 1:4. When oxalic acid or H_3PO_4 was present, Mo could be titrated in the presence of W up to an Mo/W ratio of 1:15 (within an error of 0.03 mg). In the absence of Mo, W could be titrated with a Cr^{2+} solution on a background of 7N HCl. When Fe^{3+} was present, two titrations were necessary: one at 0 volts to determine the Fe^{3+} , and one at +0.5 volts to determine the sum of $\text{Fe}^{3+} + \text{Mo}^{6+}$. The most suitable range of Mo/Fe ratios was that from 1:5 to 1:10 (the error being 0.1%). Larger Fe contents were determined by chromatography. Cu had a catalytic effect on Mo^{6+} and Fe^{3+} systems, and in its presence the latter elements could be titrated simultaneously at +0.5 volts. Cu exhibited a similar effect on W^{6+} and Cr^{2+} systems. This method is used to determine the Mo in Fe-Mo and in steels.

N.G.

1. Molybdenum--Amperometric--Determination

Card 2/2

GALLAY, Z. A.

JOURNAL OF ANALYTICAL CHEMISTRY
Vol XII, Nr 4, 1937

USE OF ASCORBIC ACID IN AMPEROMETRIC TITRATION

COMMUNICATION I. DETERMINATION OF VANADIUM AND CERUM IN THE PRESENCE
OF OTHER ELEMENTS

Z. A. Gallay, V. G. Tipler and V. M. Pecher

M. V. Lomonosov Moscow State University

Ascorbic acid is oxidized on a rotating platinum electrode, the half-wave potential depending on the acidity of the solution and on the concentration of a reagent. The equality $E_{1/2} = E_0$ is true up to the concentration of solutions being 10^{-3} N.

Ascorbic acid solution, stabilized with complexone III and formic acid, may be successfully applied as a reagent in amperometric titration with the use of oxidation-reduction reactions.

Ascorbic acid may be used for the determination of vanadium in pure salts and in the presence of nickel, manganese, zinc, aluminium, chromium, titanium, as well as iron, molybdenum and tungsten.

A method has been developed for the determination of cerium in pure salts, and conditions have been found out for the amperometric determination of tetravalent cerium and trivalent iron with ascorbic acid.

PM fra GWS

AUTHORS: Gallay, Z.A., Tiptsova, V.G., and Peshkova, V.M. SOV/55-58-1-28/33

TITLE: The Application of the Ascorbic Acid in the Amperometric Titration. Communication 2. Determination of Iodine, Hypochlorites and Iodates (Primeneniye askorbiny, kisloty v amperometricheskom titrovani. Soobshcheniye 2. Opredeleniye yoda, gipokhloritov i yodatov)

PERIODICAL: Vestnik Moskovskogo universiteta, Seriya fiziko-matematicheskikh i yestestvennykh nauk, 1958, Nr 1, pp 209-213 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: It was asserted that the ascorbic acid can be applied successfully as a reagent mean in the analytic chemistry, e.g. for the determination of copper and active chlorine in a iodometric manner, or of hypo-chlorites by a direct titration with ascorbic acid. Lead and silver can be shown by titration of the excess of the potassium iodate.
There are 5 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Kafedra analiticheskoy khimii (Chair of Analytic Chemistry)

SUBMITTED: September 20, 1956 Zh A Kh
July 11, 1957 VMU

Card 1/1

AUTHOR: Gallay, Z. A.

SOV/156-58-3-23/52

TITLE: Consecutive Amperometric Determinations of Permanganate and Molybdate, Bichromate and Molybdate by Means of Divalent Chromium (Posledovatel'noye amperometricheskoye opredeleniye permanganata i moliбdata, bikhromata i molibdata dvukhvalent-nym khromom)

PERIODICAL: Nauchnyye doklady vysshey shkoly, Khimiya i khimicheskaya tekhnologiya, 1966, Nr 3, pp. 498-501 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The amperometric determination by the titration of molybdate and permanganate, bichromate and molybdate with divalent chromium is described. In the determination of hexavalent molybdenum and heptavalent manganese it turned out that in the oxidation of Cr^{2+} the amount of current is proportional to the concentration. At the end point the current = 0. By employing the amperometric method a simultaneous determination of heptavalent manganese and hexavalent molybdenum is possible without their previous separation. The determination of hexavalent chromium and hexavalent molybdenum by means of the amperometric method using chromium-(II)-salts is carried out at a potential of 0-0,35 V. The results of the ampero-

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SOV/ 156-58-3-23/52
 Consecutive Amperometric Determinations of Permanganate and Molybdate,
 Dichromate and Molybdate by Means of Divalent Chromium

metric titrations are satisfactory. The deviations for chromium
 amount to 0.1 ± 0.02 mg and for molybdenum to 0 ± 0.02 mg.
 The titrations of chromium-molybdenum mixtures yield more
 accurate results. There are 4 figures, 3 tables, and 3 ref-
 erences, 11 which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: **Kafedra** Khimicheskoy khimii Moskovskogo
 gosudarstvennogo universiteta im. M. V. Lomonosova
 (Chair of Analytical Chemistry at Moscow State University
 named M. V. Lomonosov)

SUBMITTED: January 20, 1958

Card 2/2

GALLAY, Z. N.

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

SOV/5384

Vinogradova, Yevgeniya Nikolayevna, Zoya Aleksandrovna Gallay, and
Zoya Mikhaylovna Finogenova.

Metody polyarograficheskogo i amperometricheskogo analiza (Methods
of Polarographic and Amperometric Analysis) [Moscow] Izd-vo
Moskovskogo univ., 1960. 279 p. Errata slip inserted. 3,000 copies
printed.

Resp. Ed.: I. P. Alimarin, Corresponding Member, Academy of Sciences, USSR,
Professor; Ed.: S. F. Kondrashkova; Tech. Ed.: G. I. Georgiyeva.

PURPOSE: This textbook is intended for students specializing in analytical
chemistry at schools of higher education and for scientific personnel of
research institutes and industrial laboratories.

COVERAGE: The book presents the general theoretical principles of

Card ~~1A4~~

Methods of Polarographic (Cont.)

SOV/5384

polarography and amperometric titration by means of mercury as well as solid electrodes. Methods of using mercury-drop and solid electrodes are listed and the prospects of polarographic analysis development are discussed. The concluding chapter deals with practical operations. All the problems are accurately and repeatedly checked during the practical training of students and were selected either to illustrate the theoretical course or to familiarize the student with methods of polarographic and amperometric analysis. Chs. I-VI were written by Ye. N. Vinogradova; Chs. VII and VIII by Z. A. Gallay; and Chs. IX and X by Ye. N. Vinogradova, Z. A. Gallay, and Z. M. Finogenova. The authors thank I. P. Alimarin, S. V. Gorbachev, A. I. Busev, and A. Kh. Bork, Professors, for their help. References accompany each chapter. There are a total of 292 references: 162 Soviet, 68 English, 16 German 30 Czech, 9 French, 3 Swiss, 2 Polish, 1 Italian and 1 other.

Card 2/14

88581

S/075/61/016/001/012/019
B013/B055

21.3000

AUTHORS: Gallay, Z. A. and Kalenchuk, G. Ye.

TITLE: Amperometric Titration of Uranium(VI) in Chromium(II) Salts

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal analiticheskoy khimii, 1961, Vol. 16, No. 1,
pp. 63-67

TEXT: The present publication describes a procedure for the direct amperometric titration of uranium(VI) in pure chromium(II) salt solutions using a rotating and a vibrating platinum micro-electrode. The measurements were carried out in a БП-5 (VP-5) "Geopribortsvetmet" direct-reading polarograph. The current was measured by means of a M-21 (M-21) mirror galvanometer with a maximum sensitivity of $2.4 \cdot 10^{-9}$ a/mm/m. The reduction of uranium(VI) at the platinum electrode was performed under nitrogen using 0.5 N K_2SO_4 , an acetate buffer of pH 3.9, as well as 0.5 N $(NH_4)_2CO_3$ as background. The current-voltage curves (Fig. 1) show that 0.5 N K_2SO_4 is the most suitable background for uranium(VI) reduction. The use of the cathode current of the reduction is very limited since the composition of

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Amperometric Titration of Uranium(VI) in
Chromium(II) Salts

88583

S/075/61/016/001/012/019

B013/B055

X

the background must remain constant. Uranium(IV) compounds were obtained by reduction of uranyl-sulfate solutions in a cadmium reducer or with CrCl_2 , the quantity of the latter being such that 60 - 70% of the uranium was reduced. The current-voltage curves obtained are represented in Fig. 2. Direct proportionality between the diffusion current and the uranium concentration was only observed when the pH 3.9 acetate buffer was used as background. At room temperature uranium(VI) reacts rapidly with chromium(II). The acid concentration has a great influence on the analytical precision. The curves obtained by titration against a background of 1 - 6 N hydrochloric acid had a somewhat unusual shape (Fig. 3, curve 1) but the results were satisfactory (Table 1). The titration curves obtained with sulfuric acid as background had the conventional shape (Fig. 3, curve 2) though the initial amperage was increased. To determine small quantities of uranium (0.6 - 0.3 mg) the titration was carried out in a 1.5-ml volume in a special electrolytic bath using a vibrating small platinum electrode. This method yielded satisfactory results with 2 - 6 N H_2SO_4 (Table 2). Lead does not interfere up to a ratio of U : Pb = 1 : 50.

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88583

Amperometric Titration of Uranium(VI) in
Chromium(II) Salts

S/075/61/016/001/012/019
B013/B055

At higher lead concentrations $PbCl_2$ and $PbSO_4$ are precipitated. Zirconium and thorium at concentrations of 1000 times that of uranium do not interfere in its determination either. The results of uranium determinations in the presence of Pb, Zr and Th are listed in Table 3. The mean error of the determination is $\pm 0.3\%$. In the amperometric determination of uranium(VI) in the presence of iron(III) the latter is reduced by chromium(II) before the uranium(VI) (Fig. 3). The results were satisfactory up to a ratio of $U : Fe = 1 : 50$. Up to a ratio of $U : Fe = 1 : 10$ both elements could be determined from one titration curve (Fig. 3, curve 3). The results of the titrations are summarized in Table 4. The authors thank I. P. Alimarin for valuable advice. A. I. Busev, K. I. Rozen-tal', and V. I. Veselovskiy are mentioned. There are 3 figures, 4 tables, and 15 references: 7 Soviet, 4 US, 1 Czechoslovakian, 1 British, 1 Dutch, and 1 Swiss.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni M. V. Lomonosova
(Moscow State University imeni M. V. Lomonosov)

SUBMITTED: October 5, 1959

Card 3/3

29526
S/075/61/017, 018, 019
B106/B147

5.5400

AUTHORS: Gallay, Z. A., and Sheina, N. M.

TITLE: Amperometric titration of vanadium and uranium by salt.
trivalent titanium

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal analiticheskoy khimii, v. 16, no. 6, 1961, 706-708

TEXT: The authors were the first to use compounds of trivalent titanium as reagents in amperometric titrations. It had been found earlier that trivalent titanium oxidized on a rotating platinum microelectrode in the potential range 0.4-0.9 v, with the diffusion current being proportional to the titanium concentration (Ref. 4: Peshkova V. M., Gallay Z. A., Vestnik MGU, ser. fiz., mat. i estestv. nauk, no. 10, 73 (1954)). Because of this valuable property and owing to the fact that trivalent titanium is a sufficiently strong reducing agent ($E_0 \text{ Ti}^{\text{IV}}/\text{Ti}^{\text{III}} = -0.04 \text{ v}$) it can be used for titrimetric determination of hexavalent uranium

($E_0 \text{ UO}_2^{2+}/\text{U}^{\text{IV}} = +0.407 \text{ v}$), tetravalent and pentavalent vanadium in pure salts and in the presence of tetravalent titanium. The experiments were
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29526
S/075/61/016/006/003/006
B106/B147

Amperometric titration of ...

made in a visual polarograph with an M-21 (M-21) galvanometer (maximum sensitivity $2.4 \cdot 10^{-9}$ a/mm/m). A rotating platinum microelectrode of 5 mm length was used as indicator electrode, and a saturated calomel electrode as reference electrode. The reagent solution was obtained by adequate dilution of a 15% TiCl_3 solution with HCl (1 : 1) or 4 N H_2SO_4 ; it can be stored for 3 weeks in dark glass vessels. All experiments were made in purified nitrogen atmosphere. The concentration of the reagent solution was ascertained by potentiometric or amperometric titration with a standard solution of potassium bichromate. When ≥ 0.5 N sulfuric acid is used as a medium, pentavalent vanadium is quantitatively reduced to trivalent vanadium by trivalent titanium. In a 0.1 M sodium tartrate solution (pH 5.9) as a medium, vanadium is only reduced to tetravalent vanadium. Solutions of compounds of trivalent titanium can be used as a medium for the amperometric titration of tetravalent vanadium both in pure salts and in the presence of considerable amounts of Cr(III) , Mn(II) , and Ti(IV) in 10 N H_2SO_4 (Table 1). Hexavalent uranium is only slowly reduced by trivalent titanium. Reduction is accelerated by addition of pyrophosphoric acid or low amounts of SnCl_2 . Ye. R. Nikolayeva and Yu. M.

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27526

S/075/61/016/006/003/006

B106/B147

Amperometric titration of ...

Shchekochikhin discovered that addition of pyrophosphoric acid increased the value of $E_{U(VI)/U(IV)}$ from 0.4 to 0.6. Furthermore, pyrophosphoric acid forms a complex compound with tetravalent titanium and, thus, lowers the redox potential of the system $Ti(IV)/Ti(III)$. Addition of 0.2-0.3 milliliters of 50% $H_4P_2O_7$ in 1 N H_2SO_4 as a medium made it possible to conduct amperometric titration at $E = 0.8$ v. The error of determination of 3-10 mg of U does not exceed 1.3%. Thus, uranium can be quantitatively determined in the presence of considerable amounts of tetravalent titanium (up to a ratio $U : Ti = 1 : 100$) in 1 N H_2SO_4 as a medium if the solution to be titrated contains 1 milliliter of 50% pyrophosphoric acid per 10 milliliters of solution. Deflection of the galvanometer is registered 30 seconds after addition of the reagent solution. There are 1 figure, 2 tables, and 7 references: 5 Soviet and 2 non-Soviet. The reference to the English-language publication reads as follows: Henrixon W. S., J. Am. Chem. Soc., 45, 2013 (1923).

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29526

S/075/61/016/006/003/006

B106/B147

Amperometric titration of ...

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M. V. Lomonosova (Moscow State University imeni M. V. Lomonosov)

SUBMITTED: October 8, 1960

Table 1. Determination of vanadium in the presence of foreign elements in 10 N H_2SO_4 as a medium. X

Legend: (1) foreign elements, mg; (2) V, mg; (3) taken; (4) found; (5) error, %.

Посторонние элементы, мг (1)	(2) V, мг		Ошибка, % (5)	Посторонние элементы (1)	(2) V, мг		Ошибка, % (5)
	взято (3)	определено (4)			взято (3)	определено (4)	
—	0,46	0,45	—2,0	—100	0,68	0,03	—7,0
—	1,30	1,38	—0,7	Ti ^{IV} 60	2,00	2,00	3,0
Cr ³⁺ 10	0,92	0,91	—1,0	—60	1,00	1,02	2,0
—100	0,92	0,89	—3,0	—104	1,00	1,04	4,0
Mn ²⁺ 50	0,68	0,67	—1,4				

Card 4/4

GALLAY, Z.A.; ALIMARIN, I. P.; SHEINA, N.M.

Voltammetric study of benzohydroxamic acid solutions. Izv. AN
SSSR. Ser. khim. no.11:2050-2051 N '63. (MIRA 17:1)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni M.V. Lomonosova.

GALLAY, Z.A.; MAR'YANOVSKAYA, T.Ya.

Current-voltage study of divalent vanadium compounds and their use
in the amperometric titration of tetravalent vanadium and titanium.
Zhur.anal.khim. 18 no.8:924-929 Ag '63. (MIRA 16:12)

1. Moscow State University.

GALLAY, Z.A.; ALIMARIN, I.P.; SHEINA, N.M.

Use of N-benzoylphenylhydroxylamine for the amperometric titration
of titanium, zirconium, gallium, and scandium. Zhur. anal.khim. 18
no.12:1442-1446 D '63.
(MIRA 17:4)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni Lomonosova.

GALLAY, Z.A.; ALIMARIN, I.P.; SHEINA, N.M.; MOROZOVA, L.A.

Amperometric titration of titanium and zirconium with a solution
of neocupferron. Zhur. anal. khim. 19 no.12:1464-1467 '64
(MIRA 13:1)

1. M.V. Lomonosov Moscow State University.

GALLAY, Z.A.; SHEINA, N.M.; ALIMARIN, I.P.

Amperometric determination of gallium in gallium arsenide and phosphide. Zhur. anal. khim. 20 no.10:1093-1096 '65.

(MIRA 18:11)

I. M.V. Lomonosov Moscow State University.

L 14686-66 EWP(e)/EWT(m)/ETC(f)/ENG(m)/T/EWP(v) LIP(e) 20/03/01/01
-ACC NR: AP6005881 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0075/65/020/010/093/1096

AUTHOR: Gallay, Z. A.; Sheina, N. M.; Alimarin, I. P.

ORG: Moscow State University im. M. V. Lomonosov (Moskovskiy gosudrastvennyy uni-versitet)

TITLE: Amperometric determination of gallium in gallium arsenide and phosphide

SOURCE: Zhurnal analiticheskoy khimii, v. 20, no. 10, 1965, 1093-1096

TOPIC TAGS: gallium arsenide, phosphide, amperometric titration, gallium, arsenic, graphite microelectrode, electrolyte, volt ampere characteristic

ABSTRACT: The applicability of the amperometric method to the determination of GaAs and GaP in samples of minimum possible weight was studied using a rotating graphite microelectrode and the reagent N-benzoylphenylhydroxylamine (N-BPHA) for the amperometric titration of gallium. A preliminary study of the volt-ampere characteristics of N-BPHA on a graphite electrode was made; oxidation waves of N-BPHA were obtained, and the dependence of $E_{1/2}$ on the hydrogen ion concentration was determined. For acid background electrolytes, the diffusion current was found to be proportional to

Card 1/2

UDC: 543.24

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L 14686-66
ACC NR: AP6005881

2
concentrations up to $1 \cdot 10^{-3}$ M N-BPHA, and the oxidation current of N-BPHA was found to be much more stable on a graphite electrode than on a platinum electrode. Gallium was determined by means of the oxidation current of N-BPHA at pH 3 by amperometric titration in the presence of arsenic (III), at a graphite electrode potential of 1.1 V. The accuracy of the determination is high up to a Ga/As ratio of 1/1.5. Arsenic (III) was determined in the presence of gallium by amperometric titration with potassium bromate. In the case of the semiconductor GaP, gallium was determined with sufficient accuracy up to a Ga/P ratio of 1/1.5. Orig. art. has: 1 figure, 5 tables.

SUB CODE: 07/

SUBM DATE: 27Oct64/

ORIG REF: 004/

OTH REF: 000

Card 2/2

L 37829-66

ACC NR: AP6028489

SOURCE CODE: HU/0018/65/017/006/0596/0600

AUTHOR: Gallyas, Ferenc--Gayash, F.; Merei, F. Tibor

ORG: Neurological and Psychiatric Clinic, Medical University of Pecs (Pecsi Orvostudományi Egyetem, Ideg- és Elmeklinika)

TITLE: Procedure for the serial withdrawal of 10-200 microliter volumes of blood samples from small laboratory animals

SOURCE: Kiserletes orvostudomány, v. 17, no. 6, 1965, 596-600

TOPIC TAGS: experiment animal, blood, hematology

ABSTRACT: A procedure is described which can be used for the serial withdrawal of 10-200 µl volumes of blood samples without unnecessary loss or mixing of the blood in order to follow the processes which take place in the blood of small laboratory animals within a few minutes or hours. The mixing between samples is less than 0.5 per cent and the volume difference between individual blood samples is less than 1 per cent. Orig. art. has: 5 figures. [JPRS: 34,161]

SUB CODE: 06 / SUBM DATE: 25Jan65 / OTH REF: 002

Card 1/1 MLP

0917 2851

KAPLUN, Fayvel' Shmylovich; GALLIE, Aron Grigor'yevich; MAKAROV, Anatoliy Matveyevich; NOZDRIN, Aleksandr Andreyevich; PLATOV, V.G., inzh., retsenzent; PAVLOV, V.V., inzh., retsenzent; TKACHENKO, A.A., inzh., red.; KHITROV, P.A., tekhn. red.

[Manual on containers and packing for freight] Spravochnik po tare i upakovke gruzov. Moskva, Vses. izdatel'sko-poligr. ob"edinenie M-va putei soobshcheniya, 1961. 393 p. (MIRA 14:8)
(Packing for shipment—Standards) (Railroads—Freight)

Moskva, Transzheldorizdat, 1961 (MIRA 15:7)

LANGUROV, I.Z., kand. tekhn.nauk; ZAVADSKIY, K.I., inzh.; GALLE,
A.G., inzh., retsenzent; KRICH, B.V., inzh., retsenzent;
PANKOV, A.M., inzh., retsenzent; SHISHLYKOV, Ye.S., inzh.,
red.; USENKO, L.A., tekhn. red.

[Organization of the transportation of bulk liquid cargo]
Organizatsiia perevozok nalivnykh грузов. Moskva, Transzhel-
dorizdat, 1963. 269 p. (MIRA 16:4)
(Tank cars) (Railroads--Freight)

GALLE, Iaszlo (Szeged, Lenin korut 6)

Taxonomy of Physcia biziana (Mass.) A.Zahlbr., a Mediterranean lichen, and its habitat in Hungary. Botan kozl 48 no.1/2:48-51 '59.

GALLE, I. (Szeged)

Lichen societies in the Tisza-Maros angle. Acta bot Hung 6 no.1/2:
15-33 '60. (EEAI 10:3)
(Hungary--Lichens)

GALLE, Laszlo (Szeged, Lenin korut 6)

Lichens from the botanical collection of the late Lajos Timar.
Botan kozl 48 no.3/4:239-244 '60.

GALLE Iaszlo (Szeged, Lenin korut 6-8)

Newer data on the lichen flora of Koszthely and its vicinity.
Botan kozl 49 no.1/2:84-94 '61.

GALLE, Laszlo

An account of the work of the Szeged Division of the Hungarian
Biological Society, September 1960-April 1961. Biol kozl 10
no.2:167-174 '62.

1. Magyar Biologiai Tarsasag Szegedi Osztalyanak jegyzoje.

*

GALLE, Laszlo

The work of the Szeged Section of the Hungarian Biological
Society. Biol kozl 10 no.1:73-83 '62.

1. Magyar Biologiai Tarsasag Szegedi Osztalyanak jegyzoje.

*

GALLE, Lazzio (Szeged, Lenin korut 6-8)

Endocarpetum pusilli; a new lichen association on the loess-covered Mount Kopasz near Tokaj. Botan közl 51 no.2/3:81-85 Ag '64.

GALLE, P. Kh.

Vize, V. Yu., and Galle, P. Kh., "Relationship between the Variations of the Force of the Northeastern Trade Wind in the Atlantic Ocean and Variations of Hydrological and Meteorological Phenomena in Europe(Abstract)," Izvestiya Tsentral'nogo Gidrometeorologicheskogo byuro(News of the Central Hydrometeorological Bureau) No III, 1924

SO: U-3039, 11 Mar 1953

GALIE, R.R.

Acute leukosis with localization of the hemopoietic focus in the mastoid process. Vest.oto-rin. 18 no.5:104-105 S-0 '56. (MIRA 9:11)

1. Iz klinicheskogo otdeleniya (sav. - prof. A.A.Atkarskaya) Nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta ukha, gorla i nosa Ministerstva zdoravookhraneniya RSFSR (dir. - zasluzhennyy deyatel' nauki prof. V.I. Trutnev)

(LEUKEMIA, compl.

mastoiditis, surg. of mastoid process)

(MASTOIDITIS, etiol. and pathogen.

leukemia, surg. of mastoid process)

KNUNYANTS, I.L., glav. red.; BAKHAROVSKIY, G.Ya., zam. glav. red.;
 BUSEV, A.I., red.; VARSHAVSKIY, Ya.M., red.; GEL'FERIN,
 N.I., red.; DOLIN, P.I., red.; KIREYEV, V.A., red.; MEYERSON,
 G.A., red.; MURIN, A.N., red.; POGODIN, S.A., red.; REBINDER,
 P.A., red.; SLONIMSKIY, G.S., red.; STEPANENKO, B.N., red.;
 EPSHTEYN, D.A., red.; VASKEVICH, D.N., nauchnyy red.; GALLE,
 R.R., nauchnyy red.; GARKOVENKO, R.V., nauchnyy red.; GODIN,
 Z.I., nauchnyy red.; MOSTOVENKO, N.P., nauchnyy red.;
 LEBEDEVA, V.A., mladshiy red.; TRUKHANOVA, M.Ye., mladshiy
 red.; FILIPPOVA, K.V., mladshiy red.; ZHAROVA, Ye.I., red.;
 KULIDZHANOVA, I.D., tekhn. red.

[Concise chemical encyclopedia] Kratkaya khimicheskaya entsiklo-
 pediia. Red. koll.: I.L.Knuniants i dr. Moskva, Gos. nauchn.
 izd-vo "Sovetskaya entsiklopediia." Vol.1. A - E. 1961.
 1262 columns.

(MIRA 15:2)

(Chemistry--Dictionaries)

21

6 Coals from the Tsvibulskii and Tsvarchelskii deposits. N. G. Titov and R. R. Gallo. *Körm. Tsvarchelskii Yezhka* 9, 28-10 (1934).—The Tsvarchelskii coal, mined near Kutais (Caucasus), is found in the following types: (1) clarain, a black shiny coal with narrow stripes; (2) coal with wide stripes of dull appearance contg. lenses of pitch black, shiny vitrain; (3) coal composed mainly of a dense dull mass of greyish to dark grey color, contg. large lenses of vitrain; (4) a sapropel type coal, very hard and tenacious; (5) vitrain. A complete chem. analysis of this coal is given. The Tsvarchelskii deposit, located near Tchemchirui (Caucasus), is high in ash. Analyses of samples drawn from prospect pits are given. A. A. B.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100

TEST AND NO. OF TESTS

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES

Investigation of the vitreous and sapropelite coals of the
Thermal coal deposit. R. A. Vener and H. E. Galle.
Trans. American Petroleum Inst., 500 6(1954). The lustrous
 black vitreous has a glassy appearance. The sapropelite is
 brownish, dense and very hard. They contain, resp.,
 H₂O 9.38, 1.00; ash 2.27, 37.12 and S 1.04, 1.00%.
 The combustible portions contain volatile substances
 31.1, 76.7; C 76.20, 79.43; H 8.85, 8.41; N 1.00, 1.04,
 and O + S 14.31, 10.22%. On distn. they gave tar 7.2,
 35.2; total H₂O 17.7, 2.2; semicoke 62.5, 42.7; gas and
 losses 12.6, 18.6%. The primary gas contained CO₂ 13.3,
 17.3; C₂H₆ 0.2, 12.0; CO 0.0, 7.3; H₂ 10.3, 8.0; CH₄
 47.0, 40.3; and N₂ 13.0, 13.8%. The tars had sp. gr.
 1.055, 0.9340; Engler viscosity —, 3.18; flash point
 —, 11.5°; pour point —, —11°; H₂O 2.05, 0.41%;
 ash 0.04, 0.01; C 82.17, 84.30; H 8.11, 10.73; N —,
 1.03; S —, 0.70%; I no. 199.0, 86.3; phenols 28.78, 4.65;
 acids 0.19, 0.31; asphaltenes 1.95, 1.00; and paraffin
 (from acetone) 0.07, 0.61%. A. A. Roehrling

ASD SEA DETAILING LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100

Cd

B

The origin of coals. R. R. Galle. *Akim, Izvodo Topiro* 6, 683-94(1913). --The coals of the Tertiary in the "Kvarchel" area have an intermediate chem. comp. between brown and hard coals. There are 2 types, "glossy" and "dull lignites," differing in the amt. of alc. + C₆H₆ (1:1)-sol. bitumens, the "glossy lignite" having 1.0 and the "dull lignite" 4.8%. Both have the features of lignites and brown coal (high CH₂O-no. (7.5), wood grain, ultimate compn.); on the other hand they also have the features of hard coal (neg. reaction for humic acids, color and luster, sp. gr., hardness etc.). Both "lignites" are composed of colloidal aged gel of humic acids almost identical in compn., which greatly differ from those extd. from brown coal. Thus, the latter has a -CO₂H: phenol group ratio = 1:1, the "lignite" humic acids are lower in -CO₂H, and higher in phenol groups, which points to the very advanced decarboxylation process similar to that of the hard coal, and the high content of phenol groups shows a reduction process in the condition of anaerobic fermentation. All results of the investigation seem to confirm the Stadnikov theory on the origin of coal twenty-one references.

A. A. Podgorniy

ASH-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION
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SADNOD #3

1ST AND 2ND GROUPS																										3RD AND 4TH GROUPS																									
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<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="width: 15%;"> <p>ca</p> </div> <div style="width: 70%;"> <p>Chemical nature of the varieties of brown coal. H. R. 1</p> <p>Gold and S. Kim. <i>Khim. Tverdogo Topliva</i> 7, 820-82 (1965). The nature and the processes of transformation of vegetable matter into dull and bright brown coals were investigated. The Chetiyabinsk vitrain was formed as the result of humification of wood in the presence of air (under influence of aerobes) and deposition of the formed humous mass in water, where, after transformation into a viscous plastic mass, it was subjected to anaerobic chem. changes. The Zashchinsk coal, a typical humous coal of a low degree of carbonization, was formed as the result of the oxidation of wood, i. e., it is the product of a subaerial humification of wood. Analytical data and discussion are given. Forty-two references. A. A. Podgorov</p> </div> <div style="width: 15%; text-align: right;"> <p>71</p> </div> </div>																																																			
ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION																																																			
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="width: 25%;"> <p>1ST AND 2ND GROUPS</p> </div> <div style="width: 50%;"> <p>3RD AND 4TH GROUPS</p> </div> <div style="width: 25%;"> <p>5TH AND 6TH GROUPS</p> </div> </div>																																																			

Chemical characteristics of coal of the Raichikhinsk deposit. R. A. Vener and R. H. Galle, *Kislov. Vses. Geol. Topogr.* 7, 245-73 (1936).—This is a light brown coal of humous origin. It contains S 0.15-0.49, ash 10-11, moisture 37-40% and its org. mass contains C 70-71, H 3.6-4.8%, a large amt. of humic acids, and a very small amt. of bitumen sol. in alc.-Calc. Tests in the Fischer aluminum retort yielded 3.4-6.8% primary tar contg. phenols 32 (4.6-7.2), carboxylic acids 1.01-0.07, org. bases 0.12-0.35, and neutral substances 0.01-0.12, 0.07%. The primary gas is not suitable for the synthesis of liquid fuel because of its compn. It has a calorific value of 1500-2000 cal. (calcd.). The semicoke contains moisture 1.55-1.85 and ash 11.37-11.78; the combustible matter contains C 85.61-87.63 and H 3.26-3.10%; the calorific value is 7800-7934 cal. Destructive hydrogenation of this coal in the presence of MoS₃ (1%) catalyst at 400° under a cold pressure of 80-100 atm. for 30 min. liquifies 0.0-11-04.79% of the coal and may yield a motor fuel, if the coal is freed from the component rich in fusain. A. A. Podgorniy

A. A. Poligorny

A 10.1 L.A. METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS																										3RD AND 4TH ORDERS																									
PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX																										REF. AND 4TH ORDERS																									
<p><i>Handwritten: 10</i></p> <p>Determination of functional groups in humic acids. I. R. K. Galle and S. A. Lodzik. <i>Khim. Tverogo Topliu</i> 8, 303-75 (1937). Treatment of humic acids with MeOH contg. HCl effects esterification of carboxyl groups, and etherification of phenolic groups. The Stadnikov method, therefore, can yield accurate values of the ester-Me groups by detg. the difference between percentage of OMe in MeOH-treated humic acids and the residual amts. of MeO after complete sapon. of the products. The methyla- tion of PhCH₂OH, PhCHOH, and PhCOH resp., with MeOH contg. HCl, yielded 9.40% ether (after the 3rd methylation), 90.7% (after the 2nd), and 90.3% (after the 1st). The methylation of the same ams. by the Stadnikov method with Me₂SO (water as solvent) was successful only with PhCH₂OH (after the 3rd methyla- tion. The expts. in alc.-CaH₂ medium under the same conditions yielded 72.7, 85.2 (both after the 3rd methyla- tion), and 67-74.5% (after the 4th methylation), resp., of the ether. The 5th methylation of PhCOH with Me₂- SO₂ yielded Ph₂CH; this is explained by the reduction of the ether to Ph₂CH at the high temp. by the acidic ad- mixts. which were not removed from the reaction mixt. A critical review on the methylation methods, with 46 references, is given. A. A. Podinny</p>																																																			
<p>ASB-5LA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION</p> <p>1304 1703110</p>																																																			

Nature of coal of the Zabul deposit. R. R. Galle and M. P. Zalyukova. *Akhi. Izv. Gos. univ. SSSR*, 7:43-53 (1957). This coal should be classified as a mixed type formation, which did not reach the age of the real hard coal. The coal has low humic acid content and high bitumen content (up to 23%). The mixed type of formation and low degree of carbonization of the Zabul deposit coal permit expectation of a poor effect of their hydrogenation in the respect of the reaction ability and of the yield of liquid products, which can be used for the artificial motor fuel. Twenty-five references. A. A. P.

1ST AND 2ND CODES																										3RD AND 4TH CODES																									
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<p>Synthesis of (naphthyl) ketones by means of etherates of titanium tetrachloride. R. R. Galle. <i>J. Gen. Chem.</i> (U. S. S. R.) 8, 402-9 (in English 406) (1938); cf. Goldfarb and Smorgonskii, <i>C. A.</i> 31, 6013¹. When 0.1 mol $C_{10}H_8$ in 150 ml. of dry C_6H_6 was digested in the cold with equimol. $TiCl_4$ and $AcCl$ (cf. Stobbe and Lenzner, <i>C. A.</i> 5, 2869), it gave considerable resinification product and unaltered $C_{10}H_8$, and no naphthyl ketone. Under the same conditions 1-$C_{10}H_7OMe$ (I) afforded 90% 1-methoxy-4-acetonaphthone, bp 102-3°, m. 71-1.4° (80% alc.), and 2-$C_{10}H_7OMe$ (II) gave 92% 2-methoxy-3-acetonaphthone, m. 57.6-8°. With H_2Cl I gave 90% 1-methoxy-4-benzonaphthone, bp 243-5°, m. 62.4-2.7°, and II gave 93% 2-methoxy-1-benzonaphthone, m. 120-7°. With $(COCl)_2$ (III) II gave 90% 2,3'-dimethoxydinaphthyl ketone, m. 231.2-4.0°, while I gave 50% α,α'-dimethoxydinaphthyl ketone, m. 142.5-3°, and 40% α,α'-dimethoxydinaphthyl, m. 228.5-0°. Thiophene with III gave a Ti-contg. polymer complex. It is insol. in org. solvents, acids and NaOH, and gives by extr. with ligroin about 1 g. of the compl. $C_{10}H_8S_2O$, m. 88.0°, identical with the dithienone obtained by Thomas and Couderc (<i>C. A.</i> 13, 713).</p> <p>Chas. Blanc</p>																																																			
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20

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

Chemical properties of coals from the Korkin deposits in the Chelyabinsk region. R. B. Galka and V. B. Zagrebelskaya. *Coal and Chem.* (U. S. S. R.) 1939, No. 2, 15-18; *Khim. Referat. Zhur.* 1939, No. 12, 88.—In the Korkin coals, vitrain is lowest in ash (2.03%); fusain is strongly mineralized (27.83%). Fusain contains 18.38% S; 79.5% of this S is in the form of pyrite. Approx. 1.1% (on the initial wt. of coal) of elementary S is present. Owing to this fact the method for the detn. of org. S must be modified. Humic substances were sepd. by treatment of the debilitimized vitrain and clarain with a 2% aq. NaOH. The residue was treated with a 2% aq. NaOH soln. in an autoclave at 180-200°. Fusain was treated similarly. The clarain varieties consist mainly of typical humic acids. Vitrain is composed almost entirely of humic acids and neutral humins. The various shiny coals were formed under anaerobic conditions in a medium satd. with water. Fusain was formed under subaerial conditions in a medium situated above water. W. R. H.

21

ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

83001 5701114

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1ST AND 2ND ORDERS																									
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<p>CO</p> <p>Determination of the constituent groups in humic acids. H. R. R. Galle and A. G. Nikolaev. <i>J. Applied Chem.</i> (U. S. S. R.) 12, 923-33 (in French, 933) (1939); cf. C. A. 32, 1707¹.—The esterification of humic acids with MeOH in the presence of HCl did not give quant. results for the detn. of carboxylic groups in the humic acids, because of partial etherification of phenolic OH on the one hand, and because of incompleteness of the reaction with the car- boxylic groups on the other. Both the HO and carboxyl groups reacted with Me₂SO₄, during the methylation of humic acids with Me₂SO₄, therefore the use of the latter reagent can be justified for the detn. of OH groups only under conditions of complete sapon. of the carboxyl groups. Me₂SO₄ did not increase the S content and did not change the elementary compn. of humic acids. Suc- cessive or parallel methylation of humic acids with CH₃N₂ and Me₂SO₄ characterized the humic acids must com- pletely. A. A. Podgorny</p>																									
<p>ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION</p>																									

117 AND 118 INDEX		117 AND 118 INDEX	
<p>Ca</p>		<p>10</p>	
<p>Polymerization of isobutylene. 1. Action of phosphoric acid on a carrier. R. R. Galle and H. N. Pufanovich. <i>J. Applied Chem. (U.S.S.R.)</i> 19, 1107-14 (1946) (in Russian).—The catalyst was prepd. by drying birch charcoal of 1.8-3.0 mm. grain size at 100° under 15 mm. 3 hrs., mixing with H_2PO_4 (d. 1.44), decanting the excess aq., heating the impregnated charcoal at 120° and centrifuging at 3000 r.p.m. 30 min.; the dry contact contained 70.5% H_2PO_4. With 60 g. catalyst over a length of 60 cm., at 50°, gaseous isobutylene, prepd. by dehydration of Me_3CHCH_2OH over Al_2O_3 at 400-425°, flowing at rates $r = 12.4, 24.0, 50.0$ l./hr., was polymerized to 100, 90, 50%, resp., that is, considerably faster than over liquid H_2PO_4; the activity of the latter, per a. H_2PO_4, is only 14.9% of its activity on charcoal; fractionation of the $r = 12.4$ and $r = 50.0$ product gave for the fractions b. 98-110° (dimer), 110-140°, 140-178° (trimer), >178°: 42.8, 4.3, 33.4, 19.5 and 45.0, 3.1, 34.7, 17.2%, resp., indicating a slight tendency to increased formation of diisobutylene at higher r, roughly 5% more at double r. Shortening of the time of contact by reducing the height of the catalyst column to 4-5 mm. gave (at 50-5°) 7.1, 3.7, 4.5% polymerization at $r = 8.2, 18.6, 21.2$ l./hr., resp.; formation of the dimer is somewhat increased (mean 53%), mainly at the expense of polymers higher than the trimer, the latter remaining fairly const. (mean 31%), also at 100°. N. Thon</p>			
<p>ASB-21.5 METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION</p>			
<p>117 AND 118 INDEX</p>		<p>117 AND 118 INDEX</p>	

137 AND 140 (2015)		PROCESSING AND PROPERTIES INDEX		150 AND 170 (2015)	
<p>Polymerization of isobutylene. II. Action of acid iron phosphates on a carrier. R. R. Jello, B. N. Parganovich, and R. N. Rosenberg. <i>J. Applied Chem. (U.S.S.R.)</i> 19, 1251-8 (1946) (in Russian); <i>cf. C.A.</i> 41, 4766d. --Three types of catalysts were prepd.: (I) $\text{Fe}(\text{H}_2\text{PO}_4)_2$ (light pink rhombic microcrystals), by dissolving 4.5 g. $\text{Fe}(\text{OH})_3$ in 48% H_3PO_4 (d. 1.35) with heating and stirring, then introducing 14.5 g. (equal to the theoretical amt. of $\text{Fe}(\text{H}_2\text{PO}_4)_2$) dry activated C of 1.5-3.0 mm. grain size, heating at 70° 2.5 hrs., filtering, washing with ether, and drying over H_2SO_4 at 80°. This catalyst (in a 10-mm. layer) did have a polymerizing effect at $80-85^\circ$ (yield of dimer about 10% higher than with H_3PO_4 with a fresh catalyst) but proved very unstable due to hydrolysis. Addn. of new $\text{Fe}(\text{H}_2\text{PO}_4)_2$ on a little C (deposited in ether suspension and evapd.) to the exhausted catalyst raised its activity only temporarily. (II) A catalyst with excess H_3PO_4, by introducing 200 g. activated C into 1 l. 16% FeCl_3, heating under aspirator vacuum, cooling, treating with excess 25% NH_4OH, filtering, washing to remove all Cl, drying at 100°, and adding to one half the amt. of the ppt. 435 g. 46% H_3PO_4, resulting in $\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3/\text{P}_2\text{O}_5 = 0.374$, or approx. $\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3 \cdot 3\text{P}_2\text{O}_5 \cdot 10\text{H}_2\text{O}$ [$\text{Fe}(\text{H}_2\text{PO}_4)_2 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$] (III). A catalyst with a deficit of H_3PO_4 (obtained by adding to the other half of the $\text{Fe}(\text{OH})_3$ ppt. on C, 218 g. 46% H_3PO_4, resulting in $\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3/\text{P}_2\text{O}_5 = 0.500$ or approx. $\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3 \cdot 3\text{P}_2\text{O}_5 \cdot 8\text{H}_2\text{O}$ [$\text{FeH}_2(\text{PO}_4)_2 \cdot 2.5\text{H}_2\text{O}$]). Both II and III were heated at 70° 3 hrs., the excess soln. decanted, the catalysts centrifuged at 3000 r.p.m., washed with ether, and dried in vacuo at 80°. Due to suppressed hydrolysis, II proved to be considerably more stable than I; at $80-85^\circ$ the yield of dimer was about 80% of the total polymerizate; that of the trimer fell to half that given by H_3PO_4 but rose to about the same amt. at $100-5^\circ$; renewed lowering of the temp. again shifts the product compn. in favor of the dimer. The high activity of the catalyst persisted 115 hrs. (at a rate of flow of about 10 l./hr.) and fell slowly during the following 40 hrs.: at that stage, the catalyst was found to have lost almost all its excess H_3PO_4 and became nearly identical with I. Humidification of the gas at 18° (0.0183 g. $\text{H}_2\text{O}/\text{l.}$) resulted in doubling the rate of polymerization, without change in the compn. of the product at $80-5^\circ$ but with a sharp loss in the yield of dimer at $100-5^\circ$. Humidification at 80° (0.042 g. $\text{H}_2\text{O}/\text{l.}$) resulted, at $100-5^\circ$, in a drastic loss of activity (down to 10%), due evidently to extra. of the protecting excess H_3PO_4. The activity of III was about of the same order as that of exhausted II, giving about 66% dimer. Calcs. of the relative time-space yields, taking pure H_3PO_4 (on C) = 100, gave for: I 31.4, II 53.6 and 74.0 at $80-5^\circ$ and $100-5^\circ$, resp., III 3.9. The very high figure, 182.0, for II at $100-5^\circ$ in the presence of 0.0183 g. $\text{H}_2\text{O}/\text{l.}$ is offset by the rapid destruction of the catalyst. N. Thon</p>					
<p>10</p>					
<p>ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION</p>					
<p>FROM SYMBIOSIS</p>					
<p>13000 000000</p>					

GALLE, R.R.

Effect of exclusion of the globus pallidus on the vestibular
function in man. Vest.otorin. no.4:23-29 '62. (MIRA 16:3)

1. Iz neyrokhirurgicheskogo otdeleniya (nauchnyy rukovoditel' -
doktor med.nauk I.M. Irger) klinicheskoy ordena Lenina bol'nitsy
imeni S.P. Botkina, Moskva.
(BRAIN-SURGERY) (VESTIBULAR APPARATUS)

ACCESSION NR: AR4027234

BK
S/0299/64/000/002/P013/P013

SOURCE: RZh. Biologiya, Abs. 2P74

AUTHOR: Galle, R. R.

TITLE: Disturbance of vestibular function in patients with damage to the striopallidal system and its changes after surgical excision of the globus pallidus

CITED SOURCE: Tr. 1-go Mosk. med. in-ta. v. 24, 1963, 266-284

TOPIC TAGS: vestibular function, vestibular disturbance, striopallidal tract, balance, dizziness, nystagmus, parkinsonism, chemopallidectomy

TRANSLATION: A feeling of dizziness was noted in 20 out of 51 patients with Parkinsonism and in 3 of 20 it was significant. In 19 patients, a mild spontaneous nystagmus was uncovered. During the caloric test (60 ml of water at 25C, rotation in a Barany chair), various changes in vestibular excitability were noted, determined, according to the author, by varying durations of illness and degree of injury to the subcortical ganglia. Chemo-pallidectomy abolished the spontaneous vestibular systems (dizziness and nystagmus) in a majority of patients. Vestibular excitability was increased in the first 7-10 days after the

Card 1/2

ACCESSION NR: AR4027234

operation, which the author explains as a result of postoperative trauma (increase in intracranial pressure, cerebral edema). In 10 days to one month after the operation, there was an increase in vestibular excitability on the operated side, and a decrease on the opposite side. In cases in which the operation was not completed, an increase in vestibular excitability on the opposite side was noted. 27 refs.

M. Loffe

DATE ACQ: 14Feb64

SUB CODE: 18

ENCL: 00

Card 2/2

KNUNYANTS, I.L., glav. red.; BAKHAROVSKIY, R.Ya., zam. glav. red.;
VASKEVICH, D.N., nauchn. red.; VOHSKIY, Ye.V., nauchn.
red.; GALLE, R.R., nauchn. red.; GODIN, Z.I., nauchn. red.
MOSTOVENKO, N.P., nauchn. red.; TRUKHANOVA, M.Ye., red.

[concise chemical encyclopedia] Kratkaia khimicheskai
a siklopediia. Moskva, Sovetskaiia Entsiklopediia.
Vol.4. 1965. 1182 columns. (MIRA 18:7)

GALIE, R.R., kand. med. nauk

Otoneurologic symptoms in cervical osteochondrosis. Trudy 1-go MMI
38:203-210 '65.
(MIRA 18:10)

GALLÉ, T.

Klippel-Feil syndrome. Magy. radiol. 5 no.4:145-150 Nov 1953. (CIML 25:5)

1. Roentgen Department (Head Physician -- Dr. Pal Deak), Peterfy Sandor-
utcai Hospital-Clinic (Director -- Dr. Jozsef Lendvai).

GALLE T. dr

MISSURA, Tibor, dr.; GALLE, Tibor, dr.

Primary osteoclastoma of the frontal sinus. *Magy. radiol.* 6
no.3:124-126 July 54.

1. Peterfy Sandor utcai korhaz rendelo (igazgato-foorvos: Lendvai
Jozsef dr.) Ful-orrgegeszeti osztalyanak (foorvos: Fleischmann
Lazslo dr., az orvostudomanyok doktora) es Rontgen-osztalyanak
(foorvos: Deak Pal, dr.) kozlemenye.

(FRONTAL SINUS, neoplasms

giant cell tumor)

(GIANT CELL TUMORS

frontal sinus)

HUNGARI/GENERAL PRODUCTS

ors

U-4

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 7, 1958, No 32757

Author : Galle Tibor

Inst : Not Given

Title : Velvular Tumor in the Transverse Colon.

Orig Pub : Magyar radiol., 1957, 9, No 3, 181-182.

Abstract : No abstract

Card : 1/1

TOTH, Jozsef, dr.; HORVATH, Ferenc, dr.; GALLE, Tibor, dr.

Diagnostic difficulties in a case of metastases of prostatic cancer simulating osteoma. Magy. sebészeti 14 no.2:133-135 Ap '61.

1. A Budapesti Orvostudományi Egyetem Urológiai klinikájának (Igazgató: dr. Babics Antal egyet. tanár). A Budapesti Orvostudományi Egyetem Röntgenklinikájának (Igazgató: dr. Ratkoczy Nándor egyet. tanár), a XX. ker. Szakorvosi Rendelő Intézet (Igazgató: dr. Galcsik Boldizsár) Röntgen Osztályának (Főorvos: dr. Galle Tibor) közleménye.

(PROSTATE neopl) (OSTEOMA diag)

VOLLENBERGER, A.; GALLE, V.

Stimulating action of ACTH and related polypeptides on the spontaneous rhythmicity of isolated heart muscle cells in vitro. Biul. eksp. biol. i med. 56 no.11:18-23 0 [i.e. N] '63. (MR 17:11)

1. Iz otdeleniya issledovaniya krovoobrashcheniya (zav. -- prof. A. Vollenberger) Germanskoy akademii nauk, Berlin-Bukh, Germanskaya Demokraticheskaya Respublika. Predstavlena deystvitel'nyim oblenom AMN SSSR V.V. Parinym.

GALLER, A.

How we fight fungus disease. Gzh. truda i sots. strakh. 4 no. 12:21
D '61.

1. Doverennyy vrach Kemerovskogo oblastnogo soveta profsoyuzov
g. Kiselevsk, Kemerovskoy oblasti.

(Mycosis)

(Mining engineering---Hygienic aspects)

GALLER, A. A.; NEKACHALOV, V. Ya., konsul'tant dotsent

Organizing control for decreasing the morbidity from epidermo-
phytosis in the coal mines. Vest. dermat. i ven. no.2:64-66 '62.
(MIRA 15:2)

1. Doverennyy vrach oblastnogo soveta profsoyuzov (iz dermatolo-
gicheskogo dispansera g. Kiselevska)(for Galler).

(DERMATOMYCOSIS)

(COAL MINES AND MINING—HYGIENIC ASPECTS)

FILIPPOVA, N.I.; GALLER, A.A.

BF-6 salve caps in fungous diseases of the scalp. Vest.derm.
i ven. 33 no.3:79 My-Je '59. (MIRA 12:9)

1. Iz Kiselevskogo kozhno-venerologicheskogo dispansera
Kemerovskoy oblasti.

(SCALP--DISEASES)

GALLER, I.

Reduction of prime cost in industrial production, important factor for increasing the
profitableness and the standard of living of working people. p. 426

INDUSTRIA TEXTILA, Bucuresti, Vol 6, No. 12, Dec., 1955

SO: East European Accessions List (EEAL) Library of Congress, Vol 5, No. 7, July, 1956

GALLER, L.N., inzh.

~~Building shore protection features on the Caucasian coast of the~~
Black Sea. Transp. stroi. 8 no.9:19-21 S '58. (MIRA:11:10)
(Black Sea--Shore protection)

DUBEN, Josef; NEUBAUER, Miloslav; GALLEROVA, Blanka za technicke spoluprace
A. Novotne.

Two cases of herpangina with isolation of a group A Coxsackie virus.
Cesk. epidem. mikrob. imun 7 no.4:231-234 July 58.

(HERPANGINA, case reports
isolation of group a Coxsackie virus (Cz))

GALLI, Laszlo

Possibilities of irrigation from wells on the tableland between the Danube and the Tisza Rivers. Hidrológiai közlöny 41 no.2: 89-93 Ap '61.

1. "Hidrológiai Közöny" szerkesztő bizottsági tagja.

36

MELYEPITEST-DOMANYI SZEMLE
CIVIL ENGINEERING REVIEW
Vol. 1. - 1951
No. 1, Jan.

L. Gull:

Exposing strata formations in large areas
for the purpose of collecting data

ASTM 51.4 METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
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GALLI, Laszlo

"Site Selection for Industrial Projects, Considering Specially Soil Conditions and Water Availability."

SO: "Civil Engineering Review", Vol. II, No. 2, July 1952, (Hungary).

GALLI-L.

71. Seepage on flood protection levees. L. GALLI.
Vízügyi Közlemények, 1935, No. 1 2, pp. 157-172.
11 figs.

On the Hungarian section of the Danube the subsoil of areas lying below flood level is composed of pervious layers of sand and sandy gravel covered with impermeable silt deposits. From the viewpoint of stability and safety against soaking of the levees it would be better to build them of coarse sand or sandy gravel instead of the customary impermeable materials. Along levee sections on the land side where seepages appear at the foot of the levee during a flood it is expedient to strengthen the levee with a banquette built of sandy gravel or sand. If there are any pervious layers under the levee the design width of the land strip to be protected must be determined conforming to the dimensions of the pervious and the cover layers, to surface conditions near the levee, and to the flood stage and its duration.

Seepage

/

VARDAY, Gyorgy, dr.; BICZOK, Imre; OCSVAR, Rezso; LANTOS, Zoltan; SZIMELY, Karoly; HERENYI, Akos, dr.; FEHER, Gyula; GALLI, Laszlo; BAKOS, Laszlo; CZIGLINA, Vilmos; GABOS, Gyorgy; SZILAGYI, Gyula; RONAI, Andras; KOVACS, Gyorgy; BACHMANN, Alfred; STEGMULLER, Jozsef; RETHATI, Laszlo; NAGY, Zoltan.

Hydrological questions of the construction industry in Hungary.
Hidrologiai kozlony 36 no.3:169-170 Je'56.

1. "Hidrologiai Kozlony" szerkeszto bizottsagi tagja (for Galli).
2. "Hidrologiai Kozlony" felelos szerkesztoje (for Kovacs).

GALLI, Laszlo

Calculation of seepage under hydraulic constructions in layered
soils by means of the approximate method. Vizugyi kozl no.3:
355-392 '59.

CSAJAGHY, Gabor; BOZSONY, Denes; PICHLER, Janos; KASSAI, Ferenc;
GYORGY, Istvan; SZABO, Pal Zoltan; DEVENY, Istvar (Szeged);
KIRALY, Lajos (Miskolc); ZIEGLER, Karoly; PAPP, Szilard;
SCHMIDT, Eligius Robert; GALLI, Laszlo; VAJDA, Jozsef;
RONAI, Andras; ILLES, Gyorgu; OLLOS, Geza; FINALY, Lajos;
MOSONYI, Emil; PAPP, Ferenc

Minutes of the December 19, 1958 general meeting arranged by
the Hungarian Hydrological Society, Hidrologiai kozlony 39
no.5:394 401-404 0 '59.

1."Hidrologiai Kozlony" szerkeszto bizottsagi tagja (for
Csajaghy, Gyorgy, Szilard Papp, Ferenc Papp, Schmidt and
Galli). 2. Orszagos Vizugyi Fozgazgatóság (for Ziegler).

GALLI, Laszlo, okleveles mernok

- Computation of seepage under engineering structures; a reply to Imre V. Nagy's remark in no.2,1961 of "Vizugyi Kozlemenyek." Vizugyi kozl no.4:500-504 '61.

1. Vizepitesi Tervezo Vallalat fohidrologusa, Budapest.

GALLI, Laszlo, dr.

Application of water household investigations in hydrogeology.
Hidrologiai kozlony 42 no.2:105-107 Ap '62.

1. Vizugyi Tervezo Iroda, Budapest; "Hidrologiai Kozlony"
szerkeszto bizottsagi tagja.

GALLI, Laszlo

Problems of small water reservoirs in Hungary. Hidrologiai
kozlony 45 no.1:1-12. Ja '65.

1. Water Resources Planning Office, Budapest.

GALLI, Lorant; SZTANOJEVITS, Anna

Malignant juxtapapillary melanoma of the choroid. Szemeszet 99 no.4:
247-251 D '62.

1. A Szegedi Orvostudományi Egyetem Szemklinikájának (Igazgató: Kukan
Ferenc egyetemi tanár, az orvostudományok kandidátusa) közleménye.
(CHOROID NEOPLASMS) (MELANOMA)

GALLI, Lorant

Hirudin and Pelentan in the treatment of retinal vein thrombosis.
Szemeszet 100 no.3:162-169 S '63.

1. A Szegedi Orvostudományi Egyetem Szemklinika-jának (Igazgató:
Kukan Ferenc egyetemi tanár) közleménye.
(RETINAL VESSELS) (HIRUDIN) (COUMARINS)
(VISION TESTS) (STATISTICS) (THROMBOSIS)

GALLI, Lorant

GALLI, Lorant

The significance of tuberculous hemagglutination test for
ophthalmological diagnosis. Szemeszet 91 no.2:55-65 Apr 54.

1. A szegedi Orvostudományi Szemklinika-jának közleménye. (Igazgató:
Kukan Ferenc egyetemi tanár, az orvostudományok kandidátusa.)

(TUBERCULOSIS, OCULAR, diag.

Middlebrook-Dubos reaction)

(HEMAGGLUTINATION

Middlebrook-Dubos reaction in ocular tuberc.)

GALLI, Lorant; NAGY, Marta

Intravitreal hemolysis. Szemeszet 100 no. 2:76-84Je '63

1. A Szegedi Orrostudományi Egyetem Szemklinikájának (I. igazgató Kukan Ferenc egyetemi tanár) közleménye.

(VITREOUS BODY) (HEMOLYSIS) (HYALURONIDASE)
(SAPONINS) (ULTRASONICS)

Gallis F. Oddeleni pro vyzkum a diagnostiku virovych nakaz, Statni zdravotni ustav a odbor pro mikrobiologii a epidemiologii, Praha. Kotazce laboratorni diagnostiky poliomyelitidy
Laboratory methods in connection with the diagnosis of poliomyelitis Casopis lekaru ceskych, Prague 1949, 88/44 (1271-1274) A review.

Wolf - Prague

SO: Medical Microbiology & Hygiene Section IV. Vol. 3, No. 7-12

GALLIA, F.; JAROS, Z.; HAVLIK, O.; RAMPAS, J.; KOJMAN, J.

Psittacosis in Czechoslovakia. Cas.lek.cesk. 89 no.17:473-478
28 Ap '50. (CML 19:2)

1. Microbiological and Epidemiological Branch (Head -- Docent
K.Raska, M.D.), State Institute of Health, and Infectious
Diseases Department (Head -- Prof. J.Prochaska, M.D.), State
District Hospital in Bulovce.

GALLIA, M.

Czechoslovakia

CA:17:11771-772

"Purification and utilization of sugar-factory waste waters."

Listy Cukrovar. 66, 223-4 (1949-50): Sugar Ind. Abstr. 12, 174 (1950)

GALLIA, T.

Some problems of cutting microgroove records. p. 8. Vol. 2, No. 1 Jan. 1956
KEP ES HANGTECHNIKA. Budapest, Hungary,

SOURCE: East European List. (EEAL) Library of Congress Vol. 6, No. 1
January 1956.

GALLIKI.

HUNG

Dr. Abdel Aziz El-Sayed
Gy. Hayat, I. Ghalib
(Amman) Syria
300, 13, figs)

The article deals in detail with the model of recently built 378 m long moonlight viaduct with a 100 m span. The construction of the model, method of loading and the extensometer equipment are described. The principal problem to be solved in designing the bridge was to determine the internal stresses due to wind forces. Stresses corresponding to the wind forces were transmitted to the steel model through horizontal wires hung on the steel structure. The wires were stressed by weights over rollers. The internal strains forming by the action of these loads were measured by gauges arranged at appropriate points of the model. The determination of moments and resultant forces by means of measurement and the evaluation of their results are described. It is shown that the usual methods of approximating calculation yield results which greatly differ from the real internal stresses. However, the data obtained in the course of model analysis can be verified with good approximation by a more precise method of calculation by iteration.

GALLIK, Istvan, okleveles mernok, a mäsizaki tudományok kandidátusa

An experimental bridge made of orthotropic slabs.
Melyepitöstud szemle 12 no.12:531-537 D '62.

1. Utugyi Kutato Intezet tudományos fomunkatarsa.

DARVAS, Endre, okleveles mernok; GALLIK, Istvan, okleveles mernok, a muszaki tudomanyok kandidatusa

An account of the 3d International Conference on Welding at Halle and the study trip. Melyepitestud szemle 12 no. 12, 474-480 0 '62.

1. Ut-Vasuttervezo Vallalat irányito tervezoje (for Darvas). 2. Utugyi Kutato Intezet tudomanyos munkatarsa (for Gallik).

GALLIK, Istvan, dr., a muszaki tudományok kandidátusa

New prescriptions in the draft regulations on welded steel constructions. Gep 16 no.7:249-255 J1 '64.

1. Road Research Institute, Budapest.

TURUTA, N.U., kand. tekhn. nauk; GALLIMULIN, A.T., kand. tekhn. nauk;
KRASNOPOL'SKIY, A.A., kand. tekhn. nauk; ONISHCHENKO, V.Ya.,
inzh.; DANILOV, N.M., inzh.; KARPINSKIY, A.V., inzh.; PANCHENKO,
D.F., inzh.

Effectiveness of blasting systems in flux limestone quarries.
Vzryv. delo no.57/14:181-185 '65. (MIRA 18:11)

1. Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy i proyektnyy
'nstitut ugol'noy, rudnoy, neftyanoy i gazovoy promyshlennosti
UkrSSR i Dokuchayevskiy flyuso-dolomitnyy kombinat.